## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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	COUNTRY	USSR (Belorussian S The Belynichi Kolki Selyanina		REPORT NO.  DATE DISTR.  NO. OF PAGES	13 July 199	953 25X1
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25X1 25X1	sunflowers the s	l spring rye was the se, barley, buckwheat a considerable amo soil in the Belynichi er information on cro	principal crop rais , beets for fodder unt of flax, and so area was average;	(but no sugar bee me kind of fertil	ts), potatoes.	re

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- The kolkhoz had about 300 cows, 100-150 horses, about 1,000 sheep, and a great number of hogs. During the winter the cattle were fed hay and straw mixed with potatoes or beets; when the supply of hay became low in the spring, additional supplies were obtained from a storage center in Mogilev N 53-54, H 30-27. Some oil cake was occasionally obtained from Mogilev, but it was usually fed to calves.
- All meat, wool, and hides had to be given to the government. No milk was retained by the kolkhoz. When the milk was separated, the cream was sent to a butter factory in Belynichi and the skimmed milk was kept at the kolkhoz; it was boiled and some yellowish powder was added, producing a sweet-tasting, loosely-coagulated mass which was set out to dry (it was bad-tasting when dry), packed in boxes, and shipped to an unknown destination.

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the average number of work-days earned by any kolkhoz worker was about 200, and 350-400 was quite exceptional. Payment for work-days consisted mostly of rye, very little wheat (less than 100 grams per work-day), and some potatoes; kolkhoz workers never received any money for work-days. From 1945 to 1947, which were near-famine years, the payment for each work-day was less than 400 grams of grain. In both 1948 and 1949, kolkhoz worker received about 600 grams of grain per work-day. each of the years from 1950 through 1952 payment per 25X1 work-day was 700-800 grams.

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- In connection with payments for work-days, generally each year, after the kolkhoz workers had been given their grain, travelers passing through Belynichi casually mentioned that the kolkhoz from which they came (and it was usually some distance away) had received from two to three kilograms of grain per work-day. The kolkhoz workers around Belynichi always doubted these strangers and were convinced that they were government provocateurs. Therefore, to allay any suspicion on the strangers' part, the Belynichi kolkhoz workers invariably retorted that they had received even more grain in payment for work-days than was actually the case. Tractor and combine operators received about twice as much as the kolkhoz workers did and also a small amount of money.
- 7. The Kolkhoz imeni Shlyakh Selyanina had no trucks, but some of the neighboring kolkhozy did have them. Equipment owned by the kolkhoz included plows, harrows, carts, and sleighs. Tractors, drills, and combines were furnished by the Belynichi Machine-Tractor Station. Much of the work on the kolkhoz was done by hand; about half of the plowing was done with tractors and about half was done with horses.
- Each kolkhoz family had a household plot of one-quarter hectare (up to 1940 each plot was one-half hectare) on which rye, flax, potatoes, and cabbage were usually raised. Most families had one cow (the maximum allowed by law), one or two pigs, and some chickens. Every family had to deliver to the State some milk, eggs, meat (for which they received 20 to 25 kopeks per kilogram), and all hides. The diet of the average kolkhoz workers consisted principally of potatoes, bread, gruel, and cabbage, with very little meat and practically no milk, butter, or eggs. (Almost the whole surplus of products from his stock left to the farmer, after he had satisfied the demand of the State, went for cash to buy necessities.) Most of their clothes were sewn by hand from the flax raised on their individual household plots, and many wore bast shoes (lapti). Manufactured articles were a rarity. Even such items as needles and thread were frequently out of stock in Belynichi stores

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